United Nations A/59/L.42

General Assembly

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1 December 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 56 (s)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1982 and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community, including resolution 57/44 of 21 November 2002 and decision 56/443 of 21 December 2001,

Welcoming the adoption of its resolution 59/518 of 2 December 2004, in which it decided to invite the Southern African Development Community to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer,

Commending States members of the Community for demonstrating continued commitment to deeper and more formal arrangements for cooperation among themselves towards regional integration,

Recognizing the continued efforts to strengthen democracy, good governance, sound economic management, human rights and the rule of law and the consolidation of peace, including the adoption of the Southern African Development Community Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections at the annual summit of the Community, held in Mauritius in August 2004,

Noting with concern the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which has reached crisis proportions in the region, and the high prevalence of communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, which are having far-reaching social and economic consequences,

Noting the continued efforts of the Community to make Southern Africa a landmine-free zone,

Expressing concern about the very difficult humanitarian situation in countries of the region,

04-63093 (E) 021204

Welcoming the launch by the Community of the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation in August 2004 as an enabling instrument for the implementation of the development agenda embodied in the regional indicative strategic development plan of the community,

Recognizing the important role that women play in the development of the region,

Recognizing also the important role of civil society and the private sector in the development of the region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations funds and programmes as well as the international community for the financial, technical and material support given to the Southern African Development Community;

3. *Expresses its support* for the economic reforms being implemented by States members of the Community, in pursuance of their shared vision of creating a strengthened regional economic community through deeper economic integration;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen support for the measures taken by the Community in addressing HIV/AIDS, including commitments on the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS,[2] as well as support for the implementation of the Maseru Declaration on the Fight against HIV/AIDS;

5. *Appeals* to the United Nations, its related bodies and the international community to assist and support the community in its efforts against landmines;

6. *Appeals* to the international community and to relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue providing financial, technical and material assistance to the Community to support its efforts to fully implement the regional indicative strategic development plan and the New Partnership for Africa's Development[3] as well as towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of the Community on capacity-building and in addressing the new challenges, opportunities and consequences presented to the economies in the region arising from the process of globalization and liberalization;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community, to enhance contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing further cooperation between the United Nations and the Community;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community.

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[1] A/59/303.

[2] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[3] A/57/304, annex.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 56 (s)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1982 and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community, including resolution 57/44 of 21 November 2002 and decision 56/443 of 21 December 2001,

Welcoming the adoption of its resolution 59/49 of 2 December 2004, in which it decided to invite the Southern African Development Community to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer,

Commending States members of the Community for demonstrating continued commitment to deeper and more formal arrangements for cooperation among themselves towards regional integration,

Recognizing the continued efforts to strengthen democracy, good governance, sound economic management, human rights and the rule of law and the consolidation of peace, including the adoption of the Southern African Development Community Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections at the annual summit of the Community, held in Mauritius in August 2004,

Noting with concern the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which has reached crisis proportions in the region, and the high prevalence of communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, which are having far-reaching social and economic consequences,

* Reissued for technical reasons.

04-63093* (E) 031204

Noting the continued efforts of the Community to make Southern Africa a landmine-free zone,

Expressing concern about the very difficult humanitarian situation in countries of the region,

Welcoming the launch by the Community of the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation in August 2004 as an enabling instrument for the implementation of the development agenda embodied in the regional indicative strategic development plan of the community,

Recognizing the important role that women play in the development of the region,

Recognizing also the important role of civil society and the private sector in the development of the region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations funds and programmes as well as the international community for the financial, technical and material support given to the Southern African Development Community;

3. *Expresses its support* for the economic reforms being implemented by States members of the Community, in pursuance of their shared vision of creating a strengthened regional economic community through deeper economic integration;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen support for the measures taken by the Community in addressing HIV/AIDS, including commitments on the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS,[2] as well as support for the implementation of the Maseru Declaration on the Fight against HIV/AIDS;

5. *Appeals* to the United Nations, its related bodies and the international community to assist and support the community in its efforts against landmines;

6. *Appeals* to the international community and to relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue providing financial, technical and material assistance to the Community to support its efforts to fully implement the regional indicative strategic development plan and the New Partnership for Africa's Development[3] as well as towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of the Community on capacity-building and in addressing the new challenges, opportunities and consequences presented to the economies in the region arising from the process of globalization and liberalization;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community, to enhance contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing further cooperation between the United Nations and the Community;

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[1] A/59/303.

[2] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[3] A/57/304, annex.

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 105 (b)
Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Greece, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

World Programme for Human Rights Education

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights concerning the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004,

Recalling also its resolution 58/181 of 22 December 2003, in which it decided to dedicate a plenary meeting during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly on the occasion of Human Rights Day, 10 December 2004, to review the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and to discuss possible future activities for the enhancement of human rights education,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/71 of 21 April 2004,[1] in which the Commission recommended that the General Assembly proclaim at its fifty-ninth session a world programme for human rights education, to begin on 1 January 2005,

Reaffirming the need for continued actions at the international level to support national efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular, universal access to basic education for all, by the year 2015,

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 3* (E/2004/23), chap. II, sect. A.

04-63117 (E) 021204

Convinced that human rights education is a long-term and lifelong proce
which everyone learns tolerance and respect for the dignity of others and the n
and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies,

Believing that human rights education is essential to the realization of h
rights and fundamental freedoms and contributes significantly to prom
equality, preventing conflict and human rights violations and enha
participation and democratic processes, with a view to developing societies in v
all human beings are valued and respected, without discrimination or distincti
any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opi
national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

1. *Takes note* of the views expressed in the report of the United Na
High Commissioner for Human Rights on the achievements and shortcomings
United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and on
United Nations activities in this area[2] concerning the need to continue a g
framework for human rights education beyond the Decade in order to ens
priority focus on human rights education within the international agenda;

2. *Proclaims* the World Programme for Human Rights Education, struc
in consecutive phases, scheduled to begin on 1 January 2005, in order to ad
the implementation of human rights education programmes in all sectors;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the draft plan of action for the first phase (
2007) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, prepared jointly b
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the U
Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as contained in the
by the Secretary-General,[3] and invites States to submit comments thereon t
Office of the High Commissioner, with a view to its early adoption.

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[2] E/CN.4/2004/93.

[3] A/59/525.

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General Assembly

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3 December 2004

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 27 and 39 (d)

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu: draft resolution

04-63512 (E) 061204

A
The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/27 A of 5 December 2003 and all its previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also all relevant Security Council resolutions and statements by the President of the Council on the situation in Afghanistan, in particular the most recent ones, namely resolutions 1536 (2004) of 26 March 2004 and 1563 (2004) of 17 September 2004, as well as statements by the President of the Council made in 2004 on 6 April 2004, 15 July 2004 and 12 October 2004,[1]

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and respecting its multicultural, multi-ethnic and historical heritage,

Applauding the adoption of a pluralistic and democratic constitution on 4 January 2004, the first direct election of a Head of State in the history of Afghanistan, on 9 October 2004 and the substantive progress achieved in the empowerment of women in Afghan politics as historic milestones in the political process, which will help to consolidate durable peace and national stability in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the desirability of a new government being representative of the ethnic, cultural and geographical diversity of the country,

Recognizing the urgent need to tackle the remaining challenges in Afghanistan, including the lack of security in certain areas, terrorist threats, the comprehensive nationwide disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of Afghan militias, the timely preparation of the parliamentary and local elections scheduled for the spring of 2005, the reconstruction of institutions, the promotion and protection of human rights and the fight against narcotics,

Reaffirming in this context its continued support for the implementation of the provisions of the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2001,[2] ,and of the Berlin Declaration, including its annexes, of 1 April 2004, and pledging its continued support thereafter for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they rebuild their country, strengthen the foundations of a constitutional democracy and assume their rightful place in the community of nations,

Expressing its appreciation and strong support for the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan, and stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play to promote peace and stability in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the need for a continued strong international commitment to humanitarian assistance and for programmes, under the ownership of the Government of Afghanistan, of rehabilitation and reconstruction, and noting that

[1] S/PRST/2004/9, S/PRST/2004/25 and S/PRST/2004/35.

[2] Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions (see S/2001/1154).

visible progress in this regard can further enhance the authority of the Government and greatly contribute to the peace process,

Expressing in this context its deep concern over attacks against Afghan civilians, United Nations staff, national and international humanitarian personnel and the International Security Assistance Force,

Noting that, despite improvements in building the security sector, terrorist attacks caused by Al-Qaida operatives, the Taliban and other extremist groups and the lack of security caused by factional violence and criminal activity, including the illicit production and trafficking of drugs, still remain a serious challenge, threatening the democratic process as well as reconstruction and economic development,

Noting also that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Government of Afghanistan, welcoming its continuing cooperation with the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, and stressing the importance of extending central government authority to all parts of Afghanistan,

Commending the Afghan national army and police, the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition for their contributions in improving security conditions, including for the electoral process, in Afghanistan,

Commending also, among others, the countries neighbouring Afghanistan for the commitment they have shown to the Afghan presidential election, including their cooperation and support for the successful staging of out-of-country voting in the Islamic Republic of Iran and in Pakistan,

Welcoming the determination of the Afghan authorities to plan and carry out without delay parliamentary and local elections, scheduled for the spring of 2005,

Deeply concerned about the continued increase in the cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs in Afghanistan, which is undermining stability and security as well as the political and economic reconstruction of Afghanistan and which has dangerous repercussions in the region and far beyond, and commending in this context the reaffirmed commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to rid the country of this pernicious production and trade, including by decisive law enforcement measures,

Recognizing that the social and economic development of Afghanistan, specifically the development of gainful and sustainable livelihoods in the formal productive sector, is an important condition for the successful implementation of the comprehensive Afghan national drug control strategy and depends to a large extent on enhanced international cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained therein;[3]

2. *Congratulates* the democratically elected Head of State of Afghanistan, the newly appointed Government of Afghanistan and millions of Afghan voters, who have participated in the first popular election of their Head of State;

[3] A/59/581-S/2004/925.

3. *Stresses* the importance of the provision of sufficient security for the holding of credible parliamentary elections, and to this end calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the International Security Assistance Force, thus assisting in securing the conduct of free and fair elections, including through the progressive establishment of provincial reconstruction teams in other parts of Afghanistan, and to coordinate closely with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Government of Afghanistan;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made since the commencement of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in October 2003, including extensive demobilization and heavy weapons cantonment, and stresses the importance of addressing the issues of irregular militias and ammunition stockpiles and the need to substantially complete the process in a comprehensive manner throughout the country in accordance with the Bonn Agreement[2] in order to create an environment more conducive to the conduct of free and fair parliamentary elections;

5. *Also welcomes* the development of the new professional Afghan national army and Afghan national police and the progress made in the creation of a fair and effective justice system as important steps towards the goal of strengthening Afghan government authority, providing security, ensuring the rule of law and eliminating corruption throughout the country, and urges the international community to continue to support the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in these areas in a coordinated manner;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, including through the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition and the International Security Assistance Force, in accordance with their respective designated responsibilities, to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan posed by Al-Qaida operatives, the Taliban and other extremist groups, factional violence among militia forces and criminal violence, in particular violence involving the drug trade;

7. *Reiterates* the importance of the implementation of the timetable of the Joint Electoral Management Body for parliamentary and local elections scheduled for the spring of 2005;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan to continue to provide the necessary support to the Government of Afghanistan in order to facilitate timely and inclusive parliamentary and local elections;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Joint Electoral Management Body to provide sufficient training to the election personnel as well as voter and civic education, with a particular focus on women, before parliamentary and local elections;

10. *Calls upon* the Joint Electoral Management Body, with the assistance of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, to provide budgetary targets for the elections, and urges the donor community to consider making further commitments to meet those targets in time;

11. *Calls upon* regional organizations and Member States to contribute to the conduct of free and fair parliamentary elections by providing international election monitors;

12. *Reiterates* the important role of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and stresses the need to expand its range of operations in all parts of Afghanistan in accordance with the Afghan Constitution;

13. *Calls for* full respect for human rights and international humanitarian law throughout Afghanistan and, with the assistance of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, full implementation of the human rights provisions of the new Afghan Constitution, including those regarding the full enjoyment by women of their human rights, and commends the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan in this respect;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts to date of the Afghan authorities to implement their national drug control strategy adopted in May 2003, and urges the Government of Afghanistan to take decisive action, in particular to stop the processing and trade of drugs, by pursuing the concrete steps set out in the work plan of the Government of Afghanistan, presented at the International Conference on Afghanistan, held in Berlin on 31 March and 1 April 2004;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to assist the Government of Afghanistan in the implementation of its comprehensive national drug control strategy, aimed at eliminating illicit poppy cultivation, including through support for increased law enforcement, interdiction, demand reduction, eradication of illicit crops, crop substitution and other alternative livelihood and development programmes, increasing public awareness and building the capacity of drug control institutions;

16. *Supports* the fight against the illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors within Afghanistan and in neighbouring States and countries along trafficking routes, including increased cooperation among them to strengthen anti-narcotic controls to curb the drug flow, and welcomes in this context the signing on 1 April 2004 of the Berlin Declaration on Counter-Narcotics within the framework of the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations[4] of 22 December 2002;

17. *Commends* the continuing efforts of the signatories of the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations to implement their commitments under the Declaration, including, within this framework, those under the Declaration on Encouraging Closer Trade, Transit and Investment Cooperation, and furthermore calls upon all other States to respect and support the implementation of these provisions and to promote regional stability;

18. *Appreciates* the efforts of the members of the Tripartite Commission, namely, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United States of America, to continue to address cross-border activities in accordance with its mandate;

19. *Calls for* the provision of continued international assistance to the vast number of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons to facilitate their safe

[4] S/2002/1416, annex.

and orderly return and sustainable reintegration into society so as to contribute to the stability of the entire country;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly every six months during its fifty-ninth session on developments in Afghanistan, including after parliamentary elections, on the future role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

B
Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/27 B of 5 December 2003 and its previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the agreement reached among various Afghan groups in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2001,[2] the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, held in Tokyo on 21 and 22 January 2002, and the International Conference on Afghanistan, held in Berlin on 31 March and 1 April 2004,

Welcoming the adoption of a new constitution for Afghanistan on 4 January 2004 and the historic presidential elections held on 9 October 2004,

Welcoming also the continuing and growing ownership of the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts by the Government of Afghanistan through the National Development Framework, the "Securing Afghanistan's future" exercise and the national budget, and emphasizing the crucial need to achieve ownership in all fields of governance and to improve institutional capabilities in order to use aid more effectively,

Welcoming further the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to develop a poverty reduction strategy paper as an integrated part of the national development plans,

Welcoming in this regard the guarantee of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all Afghans in the new Constitution as a significant step towards an improved situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular for women and children,

Noting at the same time reports about incidents of violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law and violent or discriminatory practices in parts of the country,

Alarmed by continued attacks on Afghan civilians, United Nations staff, national and international humanitarian personnel and the International Security Assistance Force,

Noting with concern that the lack of security in certain areas has caused some organizations to cease or curtail humanitarian and development operations in some parts of Afghanistan because limited access and inadequate security conditions for the delivery of aid hampered their work substantially,

Welcoming the continuous return of refugees and internally displaced persons, while noting with concern that conditions in parts of Afghanistan are not yet conducive to safe and sustainable returns to places of origin,

Remaining deeply concerned about the problem of millions of anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance, which constitute a great danger for the civilian population and a major obstacle for the return of refugees and displaced populations and for the resumption of agricultural and other economic activities, the provision of humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts,

Aware of the high vulnerability of Afghanistan to natural disasters, and mindful in particular that the Afghan people continue to suffer from a severe multi-year drought that affects more than half of the provinces of the country,

Underlining the coordinating role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in ensuring a seamless transition, under Afghan leadership, from humanitarian relief to the reconstruction of Afghanistan, including the cooperation of the United Nations system with other actors in the international community, in particular with the international financial institutions,

Welcoming the establishment of an executive steering committee of the provincial reconstruction teams, a high-level decision-making and consultative body that provides guidance on the management of provincial reconstruction teams and on the interaction of civilian and military actors within the framework of development and reconstruction,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations system and to all States and international and non-governmental organizations whose international and local staff continue to respond positively to the humanitarian needs of Afghanistan, as well as to the Secretary-General and his Emergency Relief Coordinator for mobilizing and coordinating the delivery of appropriate humanitarian assistance,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained therein;[3]

2. *Urges* the Government of Afghanistan and local authorities to take all possible steps to ensure the safety, security and free movement of all United Nations and humanitarian personnel, as well as their safe and unimpeded access to all affected populations, and to protect the property of the United Nations and of humanitarian organizations, including non-governmental organizations, and calls upon the international community to continue to support the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in the area of security in a coordinated manner;

3. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence and intimidation directed against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, regrets the loss of life and physical harm, and urges the Government of Afghanistan to make every effort to identify and to bring to justice the perpetrators of attacks;

4. *Welcomes* the progress of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process for ex-combatants, including child soldiers, by the Government of Afghanistan and the efforts of the international community to assist in this process, and urges all Afghan parties to continue their efforts in this regard; recognizing the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, reiterates the importance of ending the use of children contrary to international law, while welcoming the recent accession by Afghanistan to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[5] and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict;[6] and stresses the importance of the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers and care for other war-affected children, and notes in this regard the value of preparing an action plan to address this issue;

4 bis. *Reiterates* the importance of providing Afghan children with educational and health facilities in all parts of the country, recognizing the special needs of girls, and encourages the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to expand those facilities and to promote full and equal access to them by all members of Afghan society;

4 ter. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Afghanistan to formulate a national plan of action on combating child trafficking, encourages that the formulation of the plan of action be guided by the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[7] supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[8] and stresses the importance of considering becoming party to this Protocol;

5. *Reminds* all Afghan parties of their commitment to the Bonn Agreement[2] and the Berlin Declaration, and calls for the full respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, without discrimination of any kind, including on the basis of gender, ethnicity or religion, in accordance with obligations under the Afghan Constitution and international law, and commends the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan in this respect;

6. *Emphasizes again* the necessity of investigating allegations of current and past violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, including violations committed against persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, as well as against women and girls, of facilitating the provision of efficient and effective remedies to the victims and of bringing the perpetrators to justice in accordance with international law;

7. *Reiterates* the important role of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and stresses the need to expand its range of operation in all parts of Afghanistan in accordance with the Afghan Constitution;

8. *Commends* the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to mainstream gender issues and to protect and promote the equal rights of women and men as guaranteed, inter alia, by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[9] ratified by Afghanistan on 5 March 2003, and the

[5] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[6] Resolution 54/263, annex I.
[7] Resolution 55/25, annex II.
[8] Ibid., annex I.
[9] Resolution 34/180, annex.

Afghan Constitution, in this context welcomes the high level of participation of Afghan women in the recent presidential election, and reiterates the continued importance of the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of Afghan life;

9. *Strongly condemns* incidents of discrimination and violence against women and girls, welcomes the significant efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to counter discrimination, urges the Government to actively involve all elements of Afghan society, in particular women, in the development and implementation of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes, and encourages the collection and use of statistical data on a sex-disaggregated basis to accurately track the progress of the full integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan;

10. *Notes* with concern that opium poppy cultivation and the related drug production and trafficking pose a serious threat to security, the rule of law and development in Afghanistan, and urges the Government of Afghanistan, in cooperation with the international community, to implement its comprehensive national drug control strategy, aimed at eliminating illicit poppy cultivation, including through support for increased law enforcement, interdiction, demand reduction, eradication of illicit crops, crop substitution and other alternative livelihood and development programmes, increasing public awareness and building the capacity of drug control institutions, and to promote the development of sustainable livelihoods in the formal production sector as well as other sectors, thus improving substantially the lives, health and security of the people, particularly in rural areas;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments that continue to host Afghan refugees, acknowledging the huge burden they have so far shouldered in this regard, and reminds them of their obligations under international refugee law with respect to the protection of refugees and the right to seek asylum and to allow international access for their protection and care;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan, acting with the support of the international community, to continue its efforts to create the conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of the remaining Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons;

13. *Stresses* the need for further progress on judicial reform in Afghanistan, and urges the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to devote resources also to the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector in order to improve the respect for the rule of law and human rights therein, while reducing physical and mental health risks to inmates;

14. *Urges* the Government of Afghanistan to meet its responsibilities under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction,[10] to cooperate fully with the mine action programme coordinated by the United Nations, and to execute the destruction of all existing stocks of anti-personnel landmines;

15. *Welcomes* the generous commitments made in Berlin at the International Conference on Afghanistan, and urges donors to follow through on their pledges;

[10] See CD/1478.

16. *Urges* the international community to channel assistance through the national budget, including by contributing to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund and the Law and Order Trust Fund, which are not adequately funded, and to generously support the national priority programmes of the Government of Afghanistan in order to strengthen ownership, transparency and the functioning of basic State institutions;

17. *Urges* the Government of Afghanistan to continue to effectively reform the public administration sector and to ensure good governance, the rule of law and accountability at all levels, both national and local;

17 bis. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Government of Afghanistan in setting out priorities and development programmes and in national development, reconstruction and regional integration, and calls upon the international community to support Afghanistan in this regard;

18. *Urgently appeals* to all States, the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide, in close coordination with the Government of Afghanistan and in accordance with its national development strategy, all possible and necessary humanitarian, financial, technical and material assistance for Afghanistan;

18 bis. *Emphasizes* the need to establish, maintain and strengthen civil-military relations among international actors, as appropriate, at all levels in order to ensure complementarity of action based on the different mandates and comparative advantages of humanitarian, development, law enforcement and military actors in Afghanistan;

19. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations providing assistance to Afghanistan to emphasize capacity-building, institution-building and local employment generation in their work and to ensure that such work complements and contributes to the development of an economy characterized by sound macroeconomic policies, the development of a financial sector that provides services, inter alia, to microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and households, transparent business regulations, accountability, good governance and the rule of law;

20. *Requests* that existing capacity-building programmes and projects be sufficiently funded in order to strengthen, inter alia, the capacity of Afghanistan to respond to natural disasters, in particular long-term drought;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly every six months during its fifty-ninth session on developments in Afghanistan, including, after parliamentary elections, on the future role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and to report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the sub-item entitled "Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 27 and 39 (d)

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu: draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

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Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Haiti, India, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen

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Agenda item 39 (a)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Algeria, Armenia, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia: draft resolution

Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1]

Recalling the findings and recommendations of the independent inquiry commissioned by the Secretary-General, with the approval of the Security Council, into the actions of the United Nations during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda,[2]

Recalling also the report containing the findings and recommendations of the International Panel of Eminent Personalities commissioned by the Organization of African Unity to investigate the genocide in Rwanda and the surrounding events, entitled "Rwanda: The Preventable Genocide",

Recalling further its resolution 58/234 of 23 December 2003, in which it declared 7 April 2004 the International Day of Reflection on the Genocide in Rwanda,

Noting decision EX.CL/Dec.154(V) on the report of the Chairperson on the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Rwanda genocide, adopted by the Executive Council of the African Union at its fifth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa from 30 June to 3 July 2004,

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See S/1999/1257.

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Recognizing the numerous difficulties faced by survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly the orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence, who are poorer and more vulnerable as a result of the genocide, especially the many victims of sexual violence who have contracted HIV and have since either died or become seriously ill with AIDS,

Firmly convinced of the necessity to restore the dignity of the survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, which would help to promote reconciliation and healing in Rwanda,

Commending the tremendous efforts of the Government and people of Rwanda and civil society organizations, as well as international efforts, to provide support for restoring the dignity of the survivors, including the allocation by the Government of Rwanda of 5 per cent of its national budget every year to support genocide survivors,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to work with the Government of Rwanda in developing and implementing programmes aimed at supporting vulnerable groups that continue to suffer form the effects of the genocide of 1994, in alleviating poverty, disease and suffering and in promoting development in Rwanda;

2. *Invites* the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to develop and implement those programmes, utilizing existing resources and encouraging the mobilization of additional voluntary contributions;

3. *Also invites* agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to ensure that assistance is provided in the specific areas identified as priorities by the Government of Rwanda, notably education for orphans, medical care and treatment for victims of sexual violence, including HIV-positive victims, trauma and psychological counselling for genocide survivors and skills training and microcredit programmes aimed at promoting self-sufficiency and alleviating poverty;

4. *Encourages* all Member States to seriously consider promoting the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the independent inquiry into the actions of the United Nations during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda,[2] and also encourages all Member States to provide assistance to genocide survivors and other vulnerable groups in Rwanda in support of the present resolution;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for development assistance and support for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Rwanda after the 1994 genocide, and calls upon Member States to continue to support the development of Rwanda, inter alia, through programmes under the poverty reduction strategy;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation of the survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 21
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds is a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing, therefore, that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Recognizing also the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in

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legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of many of the producing, exporting and importing States, especially developing States,

Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

Recalling the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries,

Believing that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme should substantially reduce the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and should help to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Recalling its resolutions 55/56 of 1 December 2000, 56/263 of 13 March 2002, 57/302 of 15 April 2003 and 58/290 of 14 April 2004, in which it called for the development and implementation of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds,

Welcoming, in this regard, the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way that it does not impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, and does not hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Welcoming also the decision of countries and one regional economic integration organization to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Kimberley Process and to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Welcoming further the important contribution made by the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, as well as civil society, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming the voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation will contribute, as described in the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds,[2] to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal control for rough diamonds,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis, involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society,

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[1] See A/57/489.

[2] Ibid., annex 2.

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

Recognizing also that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all participants have established internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meet minimum standards,

1. *Reaffirms its strong and continuing support* for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;[1]

2. *Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme can help to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds that play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. *Recognizes also* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, have made to the settlement of conflicts in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and the ongoing value of the Certification Scheme as a mechanism for the prevention of future conflicts;

4. *Stresses* that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential and should be encouraged, and urges all Member States to participate actively in the Certification Scheme by complying with its undertakings;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to resolution 58/290, and congratulates the Governments, regional economic integration organization representatives, the organized diamond industry and civil society participating in the Kimberley Process for contributing to the development and implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

6. *Takes note* of the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 15 May 2003[3] granting a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, effective from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006;

7. *Welcomes* the progress achieved at the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process held in Gatineau, Canada, from 27 to 29 October 2004, expanding the mandate of the Participation Committee to advise the Chair on matters of non-compliance by participants;

8. *Welcomes also* the important progress made towards the implementation of the peer review mechanism, including the submission of annual reports by all participants and the completion of eleven voluntary review visits, and encourages all remaining participants to receive voluntary review visits;

[1] See WT/L/518. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

9. *Encourages* all participants in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to collate and submit relevant statistical data on the production of and international trade in rough diamonds as a tool for effective implementation and as envisaged by the Certification Scheme;

10. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that Canada, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2004, has made to the efforts to curb the trade in conflict diamonds, and welcomes the succession of the Russian Federation as Chair and Botswana as Vice-Chair of the Process for 2005;

11. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit a report on the implementation of the Process to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 12
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution

Smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/206 of 20 December 1991,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/66 of 5 November 2004,

Reconfirming Economic and Social Council resolutions 2000/34 of 28 July 2000, 2001/43 of 24 October 2001, 2002/36 of 26 July 2002 and 2004/3 of 3 June 2004,

1. *Re-emphasizes* the need for a smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries;

2. *Reconfirms* that graduating from the list of least developed countries should not result in a disruption of development plans, programmes and projects;

3. *Decides* that the process through which to ensure a smooth transition of countries graduating from the list of least developed countries shall unfold as follows:

(a) When the Committee for Development Policy, in its triennial review of the list of least developed countries, identifies a country that meets the criteria for graduation for the first time, it will submit its findings to the Economic and Social Council;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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(b) After a country has met the criteria for graduation for the first time, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare a vulnerability profile[1] on the identified country to be taken into account by the Committee for Development Policy at its subsequent triennial review;

(c) At the subsequent triennial review undertaken by the Committee for Development Policy, referred to in paragraph 3 (b) above, the qualification for graduation of the country will be reviewed and, if reconfirmed, the Committee will submit a recommendation, in accordance with the established procedures, to the Economic and Social Council;

(d) The Economic and Social Council, in turn, will take action on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy at its first substantive session following the triennial review of the Committee and will transmit its decision to the General Assembly;

(e) Three years following the decision of the General Assembly to take note of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy to graduate a country from the list of least developed countries, graduation will become effective; during the three-year period, the country will remain on the list of least developed countries and will maintain the advantages associated with membership on that list;

4. *Invites* the graduating country, in cooperation with its bilateral and multilateral development and trading partners and with the support of the United Nations system, to prepare, during the three-year period, a transition strategy to adjust to the phasing out, over a period appropriate to the development situation of the country, of the advantages associated with its membership on the list of least developed countries and to identify actions to be taken by the graduating country and its bilateral and multilateral development and trading partners to that end;

5. *Recommends* that the graduating country establish, in cooperation with its bilateral and multilateral development and trading partners, a consultative mechanism to facilitate the preparation of the transition strategy and the identification of the associated actions;

6. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations Development Group, to assist countries graduating from the list of least developed countries by providing, if requested, support to the consultative mechanism of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the United Nations country team;

7. *Urges* all development partners to support the implementation of the transition strategy and to avoid any abrupt reductions in either official development assistance or technical assistance provided to the graduated country;

8. *Invites* development and trading partners to consider extending to the graduated country trade preferences previously made available as a result of least developed country status or reducing them in a phased manner in order to avoid their abrupt reduction;

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 13* (E/1999/33), chap. III, para. 123.

9. *Invites* all members of the World Trade Organization to consider extending to a graduated country, as appropriate, the existing special and differential treatment and exemptions available to least developed countries for a period appropriate to the development situation;

10. *Recommends* that the continued implementation of technical assistance programmes under the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries be considered for the graduated country over a period appropriate to the development situation of the country;

11. *Invites* the Government of the graduated country to closely monitor, with the support of the consultative mechanism, the implementation of the transition strategy and to keep the Secretary-General informed on a regular basis;

12. *Requests* the Committee for Development Policy to continue to carry out the monitoring of the development progress of the graduated country as a complement to its triennial review of the list of least developed countries, with the assistance and support of other relevant entities, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council.

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Agenda item 12
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar,* Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America: draft resolution

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its sixth session

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council 2004/67 of 5 November 2004 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy,

Taking into account its resolution 59/__ of __ on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the group of least developed countries,

Takes note of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy to graduate Cape Verde and Maldives from the group of least developed countries.[1]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 13* (E/2004/33), chap. I, para. 1.

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